

which it is allied will be starving. They may have enough to sustain life, but they will not have enough to sustain the strength to make them a vigorous fighting force. Either we will have to do without booze or we will have to do without bread. I am in favor of doing without booze."

Senator Gallinger, the Republican leader, said he was in favor of the prohibition amendment, and quoted from statistics to show that 7,000,000 pounds of food were used annually in manufacture of liquor.

Senator Charles Cummings said he was in favor of the Cummings amendment, and that it should be attached to the espionage bill.

Senator Wadsworth, Republican, objected on the ground that the Senate was attempting to deal with a large subject without much consideration.

Senator Vardaman said there is no question before the American people so important or better understood than the effect of alcohol on the human system. He said the question of the revenue raised by internal liquor taxes should better be raised some other way.

#### WOULD VOTE FOR ANY TAX THAT WOULD CAUSE PROHIBITION

Senator McKellar took the same position, and said he did not believe "debasing the American people to raise revenue for the government." Asked by Senator Stone if he would be willing to tax cotton \$2 a bale to make up the deficit if the liquor revenue were cut off, the Tennessee Senator said he would vote for any form of property tax that would result in prohibition.

An amendment by Senator Gronna prohibiting the use of grains and other necessities of life in the manufacture of beverage alcohol was defeated, 45 to 21. Another by Senator Weeks to permit use of grains and cereals in the manufacture of alcohol used in the manufacture of tobacco was beaten, 39 to 37.

Another proposed amendment emphasized the fact that the nation and its allies need every bushel of grain they can find to carry on the war.

Discussion of the censorship and prohibition section prevented a final vote on the bill. It will be taken up again Monday.

#### CONGRESS CLEARS WAY FOR ROOSEVELT PLAN IF PRESIDENT AGREES

(Continued from First Page.)

great American competent to lead such an army.

Representative Shirley, interrupting, declared that Marshal Joffre and told him trained troops should be sent.

"Is the general staff in favor of the Roosevelt amendment?" demanded Representative Britten, of Illinois.

"I do not know as to that, but I do know the American people favor it," replied Mr. Anthony. He added that Colonel Roosevelt was the one man for the command of such a division and drew laughter and jeers from the Democratic side.

#### TEN MILLION MEN

##### SUBJECT TO DRAFT

Ten million men will be subject to the selective conscription on July 1, within the ages agreed upon in the conference report on the war army bill. Director Rogers, of the Census Bureau, announced to-day this number of men, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, inclusive, represents very nearly 10 per cent of the total estimated population of between 192,000,000 and 194,000,000 on July 1, 1917.

Of these conscription eligibles, the bureau estimates New York State will have 1,065,000; Pennsylvania, 874,000; Illinois, 569,500; Ohio, 194,300; and Texas, 126,200. In the eight cities which have more than half a million population in 1910, the conscription eligibles on July 1 are estimated at: New York, 624,700; Chicago, 306,800; Philadelphia, 171,800; St. Louis, 181,500; Boston, 175,000; Cleveland, 126,600; Baltimore, 55,500; and Pittsburgh, 47,200.

Of these conscription eligibles, the bureau estimates Alabama will have 295,900; Arkansas, 156,000; Florida, 253,500; Georgia, 255,900; Kentucky, 202,200; Louisiana, 171,000; Maryland, 121,500; Mississippi, 175,100; North Carolina, 194,000; South Carolina, 137,100; Tennessee, 295,900; Texas, 126,200; Virginia, 186,000; Oklahoma, 213,500.

#### FIRE IN BARREL FACTORY

Building Destroyed, Causing \$250,000 Loss—Much Apparatus Called Out to Prevent Spread.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, May 12.—A four-story brick building occupied by the Brooklyn Cooperage Company, in what is known as the eastern district freight terminal, was destroyed by fire early this morning with a loss estimated at \$250,000. The flames were so menacing that all the fire-fighting apparatus at Brooklyn and Queensborough, as well as thirteen engines from Manhattan, was called out. The origin of the fire has not been determined.

No workmen were in the building and no one was hurt. The cooperage company makes all the barrels used by the American Sugar Refining Company.

#### \$200,000 IN JEWELS STOLEN

Home of Frederick H. Allen, Wealthy Business Man, at Pelham Manor, Robbed.

(By Associated Press.) MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 12.—The police were informed tonight that jewelry valued at approximately \$200,000 was stolen some time yesterday from the home of Frederick H. Allen, a wealthy retired business man, at Pelham Manor, one of the pieces taken was a necklace recently purchased in Paris by Mrs. Allen and valued at nearly \$50,000.

#### "BAYVIEW" IS DESTROYED

Colonial Mansion, Ancestral Home of Bull Family, Laid in Ashes.

LANCASTER, VA., May 12.—Bayview, the fine, old colonial mansion and the ancestral home of one branch of the Bull family, situated in the southeastern part of Northampton County overlooking the Chesapeake Bay, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The house was occupied by Miss Maria Lou Bull, her widowed sister, Mrs. Edwards, and Mrs. Edwards's daughter. A fire had been kindled in one room and the women had laid down to rest when it was discovered that the house was in flames. There was no man on the place at the time, and only several trunks and a few bedclothes were saved. Many valuable and highly prized family heirlooms were lost. In the flames, the fire is believed to have caught on the roof from the burning chimney.

## BOSTON PAYS HOMAGE TO HERO OF THE MARNE

Crowds in Streets Accord Joffre One of Most Enthusiastic Greetings Ever Given Popular Idol—Invested by President of Harvard With Honorary Degree.

(By Associated Press.) BOSTON, May 12.—New England paid homage to the hero of the Marne to-day. From the moment Marshal Joffre stepped from his train at the South Station on his arrival from New York this morning until he left for Canada to-night he was applauded continuously.

The crowds massed along the streets, heedless of the frequent showers, accorded him one of the most enthusiastic greetings ever given a popular idol in this city when he was escorted through the business section by a long line of troops.

On historic Boston Common he received from little Mary Curley, daughter of the Mayor, a parchment announcing that through the marshal the school children of Massachusetts and the citizens of Boston and New England desired to present a sum for the care of the children whose fathers have died for France. This sum to-night had reached a total of \$175,000, with contributions still pouring in.

#### GETS HONORARY DEGREE FROM HARVARD UNIVERSITY

At Harvard University General Joffre was invested by President Lowell with the honorary degree of doctor of laws. In conferring the degree, President Lowell said:

"Joseph Jacques Cesaire Joffre, marshal of France, a commander whose calm courage and sagacity shown as a bright star in a dark night, whose genius at the Marne won from defeat a victory that saved France, and with France the world."

The university had voted to confer a similar degree on Rene Viviani, but the head of the French mission had been called to Canada, and as the degree could only be conferred in person, it was automatically withdrawn.

Harvard, however, was not content with bestowing merely academic honors. The student body waited for General Joffre in Memorial Hall, and as the marshal's sturdy figure was sighted on a balcony, a blond young giant leaped from the ranks of the undergraduates and led them in a regular cheer for Joffre's nine long Harvard, with three ringing Joffres on the end, given with such vim as to stagger the man who had grown accustomed to facing a far different roar on the fields of France.

#### HOPES TO MEET HARVARD MEN ON FRENCH FIELDS

The cheer leader was R. C. Harle, II, of Philadelphia, star on the Crimison's football, baseball and tennis teams, and commissioned to the Plattsburg Military Camp. In a brief speech, Marshal Joffre called attention to the uniforms worn by members of the Harvard regiment and said he hoped to meet the young men soon in France. The strain of the week's tour was apparent on the marshal's face to-day. He asked for half an hour's armistice before facing the assemblage of 100,000 persons on Boston Common, where the gift for the orphans of France was presented.

The neighboring city of Cambridge also shared in the welcome.

At the City Hall, Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood's little daughter, Jeanette, presented Marshal Joffre with a purse of gold for the fatherless children of France, from the school children of the city. A silk flag, the gift of the school teachers, was given him by the young daughter of Professor L. J. A. Merod, of Harvard, who was himself a participant in the battle of the Somme. The marshal picked up both children and kissed them, and saluted the 4,000 other children who sang for him the "Marseillaise" and the "Star-Spangled Banner."

#### SCHOOL CHILDREN STREW HIS WAY WITH FLOWERS

In Boston thousands of school children lined Commonwealth Avenue, where the parade began, cheering Marshal Joffre and strewing his way with flowers. Several little girls were held up to see him he reached for and kissed while the surrounding crowd cheered wildly.

One happening of the day was kept from the marshal's knowledge. Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin L. Jay, commander of the First Corps of Cadets, dropped dead while leading his regiment along the line of march. Stretcher-bearers picked up the fallen officer so quickly that the majority of his own troops did not know of their loss until after they had disbanded.

The afternoon parade was the central feature of the day. Before this, however, came a visit of the envoys to the State House, for presentation by Governor McCall to the Legislature in joint session, and to representatives of military organizations. A luncheon tendered by the city at Faneuil Hall was the scene of innumerable patriotic demonstrations.

M. Viviani will arrive to-morrow, and

Schwarzschild Brothers.

### Wedding Gifts of Sterling Silver

SILVER is the recognized bridal gift. Its lasting usefulness and elegance lend an atmosphere of refinement to the home.

It is not necessarily expensive because from the large Schwarzschild stocks an appropriate article may be had at prices which range from \$1.00 and upward.

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Richmond's Leading Jewelers, Second and Broad Sts.

will be the guest at a public reception at Braves' Field.

A delegation from the Massachusetts Antisubmarine Association sent Marshal Joffre a specially designed American flag brooch, a gift from Madame Joffre. When the mission went to the State House a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. Governor McCall escorted the visitors to the House chamber, where the legislature had assembled in joint session. In presenting the marshal, the Governor said Massachusetts was proud to welcome him as "the hero of the battle which saved Paris, which saved France, and which perhaps saved civilization."

#### HEAD OF FRENCH MISSION ARRIVES IN OTTAWA

(By Associated Press.) OTTAWA, May 12.—Rene Viviani, head of the French war mission to the United States, arrived here to-day.

#### PRESIDENT SAYS AMERICA HAS PUT HEART INTO WAR

(Continued from First Page.)

I believe that the American people perhaps hardly yet realize the sacrifices and sufferings that are before them. We thought the scale of our Civil War was unprecedented, but in comparison with the struggle into which we now have entered the Civil War seems almost insignificant in its proportions and in its expenditures of treasure and of blood. And, therefore, it is a matter of the greatest importance that we should at the outset see to it that the American Red Cross is equipped and prepared for the things that lie before it. It will be our instrument to do the works of alleviation and of mercy which will attend this struggle. Of course, the scale upon which it shall act will be greater than the scale of any other duty that it has ever attempted to perform.

#### WAR COUNCIL ADDED TO DIRECT ENDEAVORS

"It is in recognition of that fact that the American Red Cross has just added to its organization a small body of men whom it has chosen to call its war council, not because they are its counsel war, but because they are to serve in this special war those purposes of counsel which have become so imperatively necessary. Their first duty will be to raise a great fund, out of which to draw the resources for the performance of their duty, and I don't believe that it will be necessary to appeal to the American people to respond to their call for funds, because the heart of this country is in this war, and if the heart of the country is in the war, its heart will express itself in the gifts that will be poured out for those humane purposes. I say the heart of the country is in this war because it would not have come into it if its heart had not been prepared for it. It would not have gone into it if it had not first believed that here was the opportunity to express the character of the United States. We have gone into it with no special grievance of our own, because we have also always said that we were the friends of the servants of mankind. We look for no profit. We look for no advantage. We will accept no advantage out of this war. We go because we believe that the very principles upon which the American republic was founded are now at stake, and must be vindicated. In such a contest, therefore, we shall not fail to respond to the call to service that comes through the instrumentality of this particular organization."

#### EFFICIENCY OF EFFORT ONE OF GREAT NEED

"And I think it not inappropriate to say this: There will be many expressions of the spirit of sympathy and mercy and philanthropy, and I think that it is very necessary that we should not disperse our activities in those lines too much; that we should keep constantly in view the desire to

have the utmost concentration and efficiency of effort, and I hope that most of all of the philanthropic activities of this war may be exercised. It is not through the Red Cross, then, through some already constituted and experienced organization. This is no war for amateurs. This is no war for mere spontaneous impulse. It means grim business on every side of it, and in our philanthropies as well as in our fighting we should act through the instrumentalities already prepared to our hand, and already experienced in the tasks which are going to be assigned to them. This should be merely the expression of the practical genius of America itself, and I believe that the practical genius of America will dictate that the efforts in this war in this particular field should be concentrated in experienced hands as our efforts in other fields will be.

"There is another thing that is significant and delightful to my thought about the fact that this building should be dedicated to the memory of the women both of the North and of the South. It is a sort of landmark of the unity to which the people have been brought so far as any old question which tore our hearts in days gone by is concerned, and I pray God that the outcome of this struggle may be that every other element of difference amongst us will be obliterated, and that some day historians will remember these momentous years as the years which made a single people out of the great body of those who call themselves Americans. The evidences are already many that this is happening. The divisions which were predicted have not occurred, and will not occur. The spirit of this people is already united, and when effort and suffering and sacrifice have completed the union men will no longer speak of any lines, either of race or association, cutting athwart the great body of this nation. So that I feel that we are now beginning the process which will some day require another beautiful memorial erected to those whose hearts, uniting, united America."

#### BULLECOURT WON BY BRITISH AFTER BITTER FIGHTING

(Continued from First Page.)

Our detachments penetrated the German lines north of Bezonvaux, and at several points in Alsace, in the sector of Ammertzwiler, we took a number of prisoners. On the remainder of the front the night passed in quiet."

#### BRITISH GAIN OBJECTIVES ON HINDENBURG LINE

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, May 12.—The official statement given out here to-day says that British troops attacking the Hindenburg line have gained their objectives and taken some hundreds of prisoners. The British attacked near Bullecourt, on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai road and north of the Scarpe River last night and early this morning. The statement reads:

"Very successful operations were undertaken by our troops last night and early this morning. Attacks were delivered on the Hindenburg line in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, also astride the Arras-Cambrai road and north of the Scarpe."

"We gained our objectives at all points and have taken some hundreds of prisoners."

"Local fighting resulting in our favor also took place during the night east of Lempire."

"Successful raids, in which we captured several prisoners, were made by us last night east of Ypres."

#### GERMANS REPORT BRITISH DESTROYER IS SUNK

(By Associated Press.)

BERLIN, May 12 (via London).—The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer was sunk in the engagement on May 10 between German light forces and British cruisers and destroyers. The announcement follows:

"During an advance of German light forces in the Hooften on May 10 enemy forces were sighted at 5:40 A. M. east of the North Hinder lightship. As they came nearer they were recognized as three small modern

British cruisers and four destroyers. A firing engagement at once developed in the neighborhood of the Flemish coast and continued as far as Thornton bank. There the enemy cruisers held back. Our forces reduced speed so as to allow the enemy to come within closer range.

"During the latter part of the engagement an explosion occurred in the enemy line as a result of our fire. Apparently it was a boiler explosion. The damaged destroyer, with a 2st to starboard, sank shortly afterwards, as was reliably observed."

"Our forces then advanced upon the enemy destroyers, which had turned away at full speed to join the now distant cruisers, and finally ceased fire as the enemy disappeared from view to the north. There were neither losses nor damage on our side."

#### FACTS NOT ALTERED BY GERMAN STATEMENT

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, May 12.—The British Admiralty to-day made the following announcement:

"In reference to the above German official statement, the British Admiralty stated the facts in regard to the engagement on May 10, and they are not altered by the German attempt to distort them, in order to explain the precipitate flight of their ships before a numerically inferior British force."

#### CHANCELLOR HAS PROOFS OF KAISER'S CONFIDENCE

(By Associated Press.)

AMSTERDAM, May 12 (via London).—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg will deliver his speech in the Reichstag on Germany's war aims on Tuesday next, according to semi-official advices from Berlin to-day.

The Koelischer Volks Zeitung states that the Chancellor, who is now at German headquarters, will return to Berlin to-morrow, "bringing with him proofs of the Emperor's entire confidence."

#### SCENE OF TERRIFIC FIGHTING IN LAST FEW DAYS

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, May 12.—The British troops have established themselves in the village of Bullecourt, the scene of terrific fighting during the last few days, according to the official report

from British headquarters in France to-night. Fighting continues.

The British have also captured an important German trench of about two-thirds of a mile astride the Arras-Cambrai road, as well as German positions over a front of one and a half miles near Bouvin.

#### EXPOSED TO DANGER

British and French Prisoners Placed in Camp Which Is Subject to Aerial Attack.

(By Associated Press.)

AMSTERDAM, May 12 (via London).—"British and French officer prisoners of all grades began arriving to-day at the camp established at Freiburg especially designed for officers," says a Berlin telegram to-day.

The German government recently announced that in reprisal for the placing of a German general and fifteen staff officers on French hospital ships in the Mediterranean, French officers of corresponding rank of three this number had been placed "at points in the western industrial districts which are especially subject to aerial attack." Freiburg is a point which has been frequently the object of air raids.

Both the British and the French have placed German prisoners on hospital ships because of the sinking of several such vessels by German submarines.

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Ice is expensive. It will give you twice the service in the right sort of a refrigerator, in other words—the kind we have.

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